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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: FEED GRAINS

CORN AND COTTON IN SOUTH AFRICA AND RUSSIA

The 1927-28 production of corn in the Union of South Africa is estimated at 77,397,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. This is next to the largest crop on record, the largest one being the bumper crop of 1924-25, which was 86,769,000 bushels. Production last year was officially reported at 65,058,000 bushels.

Yield of cotton in the Union of South Africa for this season is reported at 13,800 bales of 478 pounds net compared with 9,000 bales for 1926-27, and 26,200 bales for 1925-26. Cotton production in Russia for this season is estimated at 909,000 bales of 478 pounds net compared with 755,000 bales for last season, according to cabled advices from the International Institute of Agriculture. The area planted to cotton is estimated at 1,989,000 acres compared with 1,731,000 acres for 1926-27. Both area and production are the largest reported for cotton in Russia since the war.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

German hog prices rallied somewhat during the week ended March 14, but are still very low, according to cabled advices from L. V. Steere, acting American agricultural commissioner at Berlin. Receipts for the week were slightly smaller than for the preceding week. Lard prices at Hamburg also were a little firmer. See table, page 377.

Bacon prices at Liverpool were steady during the week ended March 14, with little change from the level of the preceding week, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, American agricultural commissioner at London. Hog receipts at leading markets again moved downward slightly, but are still larger than a year ago. See table, page 377.

The Bradford trade in wool manufactures was inactive during the week ended March 16, with the exception of increased business and higher prices for alpaca and mohair yarn, according to cabled advices from Consul Thompson at Bradford. Quotations for wool textiles remained unchanged from the preceding week, with the trade awaiting the establishment of values at the second series of London wool sales which opened March 13. Agricultural Commissioner Foley reports that the series opened with prices generally above those of the preceding series. As compared with the closing rates of that series, finest merinos have been about par, and other merinos 5 per cent higher. Increases in other values have been noted as follows: Fine crossbreds, 10 per cent; other crossbreds, 10 per cent; slipes crossbreds, 10 to 15 per cent; and capes, all classes, 5 per cent.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINSWinter wheat areas

The total winter wheat area reported sown in 16 countries is 137,464,000 acres, an increase of 4.1 per cent over the 132,039,000 acres sown for the 1927 harvest. The first estimate of the acreage in Italy is 12,318,000 acres against the final estimate of 12,320,000 acres last year. Intentions to plant spring wheat in the United States are reported at 98.5 per cent of the area harvested in 1927, which amounted to 20,711,000 acres. The second estimate of the 1928 wheat acreage in India of 31,332,000 acres as reported in a cable from the Indian Department of Statistics is 148,000 acres above the corresponding estimate for last year. The first estimate of the 1928 area was 30,632,000 acres, which was 159,000 acres above the first estimate of last year. The final estimate of the 1927 area was 31,272,000 acres. See table, page 370.

Conditions in India as far as they have been reported appear to be slightly better than average, whereas last year the yield of 10.7 bushels to the acre was slightly below the average for the past ten years. In Punjab, which grows about a third of the total crop, growing conditions have been improving in January and February and, according to last reports, were slightly above average. The first acreage estimate for the Punjab had shown a decrease in area for the province of 603,000 acres, and it is unlikely that the second estimate for all India has raised the Punjab figure much, although some wheat was being sown as late as the first week in January. The United Provinces, which produce about a quarter of the total crop have reported generally favorable conditions, with ample moisture to start the crop well. In the Central Provinces, which account for about 10 to 15 per cent of the crop, it has been reported as generally in favorable condition, although rainfall has been light and there has been some rust damage.

European crop conditions

European weather during the week ending March 15 was unusually cold, for that period, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Rain fell along the Danube and in Italy and France, but northwestern Europe was dry. Snow fell in the Balkans and south Russia. The distribution of seed to deficit regions of Russia is reported by Mr. Steere to be nearly up to the plans, being delayed in only a few regions. There are complaints, however, that the rich peasants in Ukraine and North Caucasus are tending to restrict acreage even to the extent of leaving rented lands idle. To offset this, the government is encouraging collective sowings by the poorer peasants. North Caucasus reports poor organization of the sowing campaign. The supply of farm machinery is generally improved, but a shortage still exists in many regions.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Wheat production

The 1927 wheat production in 45 countries is 3,481,000,000 bushels against 3,350,000,000 bushels in those countries in 1926. The first estimate of production in Chile is 33,510,000 bushels against 23,236,000 bushels in 1926. Revisions of the estimates of production in Spain, Yugoslavia and Estonia are included in the table on page 371. Russian grain procurements, which reached the highest point of the season during February, are continuing high during March and the outlook for the whole month now appears favorable, according to Mr. Steere.

European market conditions

European grain markets strengthened during the week ending March 14 on reports of damage to the winter cereals over a large area of Europe, according to Mr. Steere. Wheat at Hamburg was quoted on March 14 at an equivalent of \$1.56 per bushel against \$1.50 on March 7. Rye at Berlin was quoted at \$1.52 against \$1.49 on March 7. Prague and Vienna are reported as buyers of overseas wheat. Trade reports indicate a belief that the crops of Hungary and Austria have been over-estimated. Domestic offers on the grain markets of France and Germany continue light.

German farm stocks of wheat, rye, oats and potatoes on February 15 were larger in comparison to the total crops than a year ago, while stocks of barley are slightly lower, according to a report of the German Agricultural Council. The following table gives the estimates of German farm stocks and stock available for sale expressed as percentages of the total crop:

Crop	Total farm stocks			Farm stocks available for sale		
	Feb. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15
	1927	1923	1928	1927	1928	1923
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Winter wheat .	23.6	46.6	38	16.9	38.3	31
Winter rye ...	27.8	39.8	30	11.0	18.6	13
Spring barley.	30.2	36.4	24	12.6	17.1	8
Oats	50.7	61.1	52	12.0	15.4	12
Potatoes	38.4	50.8	43	10.1	17.3	14

Wheat movement to market

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States during the week ending March 10 showed an increase over the movement for the past month amounting to 1,529,000 bushels against 1,348,000 bushels the previous week. Total exports for the season to March 10 are 174,970,000 bushels against 172,026,000 bushels for the same period last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Shipments increased for the week ending March 10 both for Argentina and Australia. The balance remaining in Argentina as well as Australia is now less than at this time last year. A table of shipments from exporting countries is given on page 370.

United States wheat prices

The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets advanced 2 cents through the week ending March 9 to \$1.37 as compared with \$1.36 per bushel a year ago. All classes except amber durum contributed to the rise. No. 2 hard winter and No. 1 dark northern spring each advanced 3 cents, No. 2 soft red winter advanced 5 cents to a new high level for the season, and No. 2 amber durum remained unchanged at \$1.33 per bushel. Compared with last year's prices, No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City is 3 cents above, No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis is 2 cents above, and No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis is 33 cents above, while No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis is 30 cents under. Western white wheat at Seattle advanced 2 cents to \$1.32 per bushel as indicated by an average of daily cash quotations. Since March 9, cash prices have been steady, but early in the week beginning March 12, daily prices were slightly less for most grades than the high points of the preceding week. The spread between the cash closing prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis narrowed 1 cent during the week and was 7 cents in favor of Minneapolis the week ending March 9 as compared with 2 cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ending		All classes and grades		No. 2 Hard Winter		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring		No. 2 Amber Durum		No. 2 Red Winter	
		six markets		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		St. Louis	
		1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
February	17	136	131	135	133	146	140	160	127	135	155
	24	134	134	134	136	146	145	158	129	132	158
March	2	135	135	135	135	146	145	154	133	132	161
	9	136	137	135	138	146	148	163	133	133	166
	16	134		133		142		152		132	
	23	130		129		138		158		126	
	30	132		130		139		154		127	
April	6	133		131		140		155		129	
	13	133		130		139		152		127	

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Future closing prices weakened somewhat during the early part of the week following March 9, but strengthened later. Liverpool futures continue steady with arrivals of wheat in Europe from the Southern Hemisphere readily absorbed. On March 15 closing prices of May futures as compared with prices the week before were approximately 1 cent lower at Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis, but were 1 cent higher at Winnipeg. Liverpool May was unchanged. May futures closed 1 cent higher at Buenos Aires on March 14 as compared with the week before. May futures at Winnipeg and Liverpool are again slightly higher than a year ago.

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Feb. 16	141	133	133	126	140	129	139	137	140	147	128	128
23	139	134	132	127	138	129	139	138	149	150	128	130
Mar. 1	140	135	133	127	139	129	142	139	150	150	129	130
8	139	138	132	130	139	132	143	140	151	151	130	132
15	136	137	130	129	135	131	140	141	149	151	129	133
22	134		126		131		139		147		127	
29	134		127		132		140		149		129	
Apr. 5	135		127		133		141		151		128	
12	133		126		133		139		151		127	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices.

Winter rye areas

The total winter rye area reported sown in 11 countries is 26,387,000 acres, an increase of 3.1 per cent over the 25,589,000 acres sown for the 1927 harvest. The area sown in 9 European countries is 22,043,000 acres against 21,333,000 acres last year. Estimates have not been received for Germany or Russia, the two most important European rye producing countries of Europe. The first estimate of the area sown in Lithuania is 1,161,000 acres. The first estimate of the area sown in Latvia is 627,000 acres. The estimate for Poland is now reported at 12,549,000 acres. At the end of January the condition of the crop in Poland was reported as between fair and good, but slightly below the condition at the end of December and at the end of January 1927. This is not in line with previous reports of winter killing, but that may be shown in a later downward revision in area rather than in a report of condition of the standing crop. See table, page 370.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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Rye production

Rye production in 1927 as reported by 27 countries is 876,303,000 bushels against 802,059,000 bushels in 1926. Revised estimates of the production in Spain and Estonia are given in the table on page 371.

F E E D G R A I N S

A summary of the feed grain situation during the past month appears on pages 360 to 369. This report contains a statement of the changes during the month, since the statement in the issue of February 20.

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P O T A T O E S

The 1927 potato production as reported by 29 countries is 4,920,586,000 bushels against 4,094,831,000 bushels in those countries in 1926. The first estimate of the 1927 potato crop in Russia is 2,009,162,000 bushels, an increase of 189,291,000 bushels over the 1926 crop. The production in Russia has not been included in the above total for the countries nor in the totals in the summary table on page 375. The first estimate of the production in New Zealand is 4,424,000 bushels against 4,359,000 bushels in 1926. The production estimate for Poland has been revised to 1,166,891,000 bushels from 1,166,634,000 bushels, and the estimate for Estonia has been revised to 27,253,000 bushels from 25,835,000 bushels.

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C O T T O N

Weather conditions in the Eastern Province of Uganda have not been favorable to the cotton crop, due to lack of rain, but this year's crop is expected to be nearly equal to last year's, according to a cable received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. In Buganda Province the weather has been generally fairly favorable, crop conditions are good, and the yield is expected to be larger than the yield for last season. Sales of cotton in Uganda up to the end of February amounted to 74,000 bales of 478 pounds net and picking will continue through April. Last season's total crop amounted to 101,000 bales of 478 pounds net.

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S U G A R

Revised estimates of sugar production received since the published world table (see "Foreign Crops and Markets", March 12, 1928, page 320)

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

bring the estimated world crop up to 27,632,000 short tons as compared with 26,334,000 short tons produced in 1926-27. New estimates for Hungary, Netherlands and Rumania are slightly higher than the previous estimates. Including these revisions, the 1927-28 world beet sugar crop is now placed at 9,723,990 short tons as compared with the previous estimate of 9,675,652 short tons. An increase from the previous figure occurs also in the 1926-27 world beet sugar crop due to a revision in the estimate for Canada.

A few minor changes in estimates for cane sugar producing countries have also been received, which bring the estimated world cane sugar crop up to 17,908,000 short tons, or .2 per cent below that of 1926-27. The 1926-27 sugar production of India has been revised to 3,646,000 short tons as compared with the early estimate of 3,593,000 short tons. As a result, India's sugar crop for 1927-28 is slightly below that of last year, whereas the last published figure showed an increase.

Cuban sugar cane acreage

The National Statistical Commission of Cuba places the present Cuban sugar cane area at 4,056,368 acres, according to a report from Consul General L. J. Keena at Havana. Of this amount, 42 per cent is owned and 23 per cent rented by the sugar mills, while the balance, or 35 per cent, is grown under private ownership and management. Total land owned by the mills is placed at 5,545,567 acres of which 1,696,402 acres, or 30.6 per cent, is planted to cane; of the 2,002,930 acres rented, 940,776 acres, or 40 per cent, is planted to cane. Consul Keena states that before crop restriction went into effect about 20 per cent of the land in cane was replanted annually. With the acreage of 4,056,368 acres as given above, this would mean that over 800,000 acres were replanted each year.

The total cane standing, according to the Statistical Commission, amounts to 60,169,774 short tons. It is estimated that this is sufficient to produce 6,720,000 short tons (6,000,000 long tons) of sugar. Consul Keena states that this is thought to be an overestimate of about 10 per cent.

Acreage of sugar cane in Cuba as reported by the Statistical Commission is given below:

Item	Unit	Pinar del Rio	Havana	Matan- zas	Santa Clara	Cama- gney	Ori- ente	Total Cuba
Number of mills.....	Number	10	12	27	54	29	44	176
Land owned by mills.	1000 acres	177	285	599	1,025	1,274	2,186	5,546
Area planted to cane	"	56	166	215	285	370	604	1,696
Number of planters	Number	399	2,208	1,542	3,419	973	2,144	10,685
Land rented by mills	1000 acres	76	145	196	545	688	353	2,003
Area planted to cane	"	39	100	89	228	346	139	941
Number of planters	Number	454	1,238	748	2,161	866	324	5,791
Land owned privately	1000 acres	50	137	198	338	329	367	1,419
Number of planters	Number	405	3,449	2,374	6,271	2,377	4,111	18,987

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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TOBACCO

The total 1927-28 production of the sun-grown tobacco crop of Porto Rico, which constitutes the great bulk of the total crop, is forecast at about 24,000,000 pounds, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Ignacio L. Torres, Assistant Agricultural Director in the Porto Rican Department of Agriculture and Labor. Of this total, 22,500,000 pounds are of the first regular crop, gathered from an area of 41,645 acres, and 1,500,000 pounds are roughly estimated as the second (sucker) crop. No estimate of sun-grown tobacco is given separately for 1926-27, but the total crop was 46,664,000 pounds, a record production, from 77,000 acres. In addition to the sun-grown, there is also a shade-grown crop. No figures for production of the latter in 1927-28 are given. In 1925-26, the latest year for which separate figures are available, the shade-grown crop amounted to 892,500 pounds, and the area planted to 1,050 acres, while the sun-grown amounted to 22,510,000 pounds and the area to 32,973 acres.

The 1927-28 forecast of the sun-grown crop was made at the beginning of harvest when only a small per cent of the crop had been cut. There was a great deal of late planting this season, and in fact, planting had not been finished in all districts at the time of the report. Favorable weather in the principal tobacco districts will increase the yield considerably, and adverse weather may make the crop still smaller. Unless there should be an unusually large shade-grown crop this year, the total crop may be expected to be reduced to a figure not greatly exceeding 1921 to 1925 five-year average crop of 23,218,000 pounds, grown from an average acreage of 35,000 acres.

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OILSEEDS

Flaxseed production for 17 countries which include all important producers except India is now estimated at 144,139,000 bushels compared with 122,986,000 bushels produced by the same countries in 1926, or an increase of 17.2 per cent. Last year they produced 86.6 per cent of the total world crop excluding China. The estimate for Russia, recently received, is 23,621,000 bushels compared with 20,472,000 bushels produced in 1926, or an increase of 15.4 per cent. In Latvia, however, production has dropped to 655,000 bushels from 971,000 produced in 1926. The increase in the Russian production brings the production of Europe to 10 per cent above that reported last year. A recent trade report states that weather throughout India was unusually wet in February and some damage to oilseeds by hail and rust is reported in the Central and United Provinces. No estimate of production is expected for India until June. No revision of the estimate for the Argentine record crop has been received, although according to a trade report the quality is believed to be a little poorer than last year's crop. See Foreign Service release, F.S./FF-22, March 13, 1928.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Arrivals of peanuts on the Tsingtao market from producing sections in the interior of China thus far this season have been unusually small, and developments seem to point toward a light crop for North China, according to a cable just received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Paul O. Nyhus, the American Agricultural Commissioner in the Far East. The nuts of the 1927 crop, however, are much superior to those of last season, and can be termed normal in every respect. The nuts are healthy and of good texture. Moreover, owing to the dry season, the moisture content is low, and as a result the nuts are in especially good condition for export. Prices demanded by Tsingtao dealers since the beginning of the season have been too high for European buyers, but the demand from the United States continues firm. See Foreign Service release, F.S./PN-7, March 12, 1928.

Shipments of Chinese peanuts to the American market from October 1, 1927 to February 28, 1928 amounted to 30,901,200 pounds of shelled and 6,332,600 pounds of unshelled nuts, according to information cabled to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by American Consular officers in China. Shipments to the United States during the corresponding period last season amounted to 24,651,200 pounds of shelled and 4,057,300 pounds of unshelled nuts. High prices continued to prevail in the Tsingtao market throughout February (see Foreign Service release, PN-7). Arrivals from the interior during the month were very limited. As a result, stocks of high grade peanuts in Tsingtao are low. The demand for Chinese peanuts in the American market eased off considerably during February, becoming relatively weak by the end of the month. A fair number of contracts were made with American importers during the first half of February for March-April shipment. From the most reliable information available, such commitments are estimated to be about 1,500 tons, principally 28/30's. See Foreign Service release, F.S./PN-6, March 16, 1928.

F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American barrled apples on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, March 14, 1928 were slightly higher than for the preceding week, but prices on boxed varieties showed little change, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. In general the market outlook is favorable, states Mr. Smith. The weather has been mostly cloudy and cool, which tends to stimulate fruit consumption. Barreled apples were in light supply and there was a good demand for all varieties offered. Supplies of boxed varieties were moderate and the demand also was only moderate. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A.-168, March 15, 1928.

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T ' D

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THE HAMBURG AND COPENHAGEN APPLE MARKETS: There was a good demand for American boxed apples at the Hamburg auction on Thursday, March 8, and at the Copenhagen auction on Friday, March 9, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. There was a particularly good demand for Oregon Yellow Newtowns on the Hamburg auction, and only light supplies were available. There was also a good demand for Washington Winesaps. In the Copenhagen market on Friday, Oregon Yellow Newtowns and Washington Winesaps were in demand. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-167, March 12, 1928.

SUCCESS ATTENDS DIRECT SHIPMENTS OF FLORIDA CITRUS: The second direct shipment from Florida to Liverpool, which arrived during the last week in February, was received in good condition and met a strong market, according to a report from Edwin Smith, the Department's fruit specialist in Europe. The fruit moved almost at once into trade channels, and there was no need of placing any of it in cold storage, in contrast with the storage needed by the first direct shipment received on January 15. The selection of cargo as to sizes was a very great improvement over the first shipment, according to Mr. Smith, and the fewer brands was an advantage also. While condition of the fruit may be termed as sound, running well below the 5 per cent mark, the cargo of about 6,000 boxes as a whole did not have as fresh an appearance nor was it as firm as that of the first shipment. It is believed that the trade will show eventually a distinct preference for direct-shipped fruit, but before this can be done the fruit will have to land with more life, since this cargo did not show any better general condition than the average shipment via New York City. See Foreign Service release, F.S./CF-53, March 12, 1928.

VERDELLI LEMON PROSPECTS IN SICILY: The weather in Sicily has been unfavorable to fruit growers and the crops of this winter and spring are expected to suffer accordingly, according to a January 17, 1928 report just received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Howard K. Travers at Palermo. The Verdelli lemon crop, which is usually shipped about May 1 of each year, is said to be about 30 per cent lower than that of last year. The quality of the fruit is now very good, large fruit predominating, due to the heavy rains of the past few months. Rumors of frost during the past few weeks have been somewhat current, but they are not verified by statements of the leading producers and exporters of the district. Oranges are large, juicy, and somewhat sour, but it is stated that another month will entirely change this condition, as the sun has been unusually warm for this season of the year, and a good crop is predicted.

EGYPTIAN ONION SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES: Shipments of Egyptian onions to the United States from the beginning of the season up

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

to March 14, 1928, amounted to 60,611 bags of 112 pounds each, according to cables received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Raymond H. Geist at Alexandria. Shipments to the United States last season did not begin until March 2, 1927, when 2,025 bags of onions were consigned to New York, arriving on board the "President Harrison" during the last week of March. Quotations c.i.f. Boston and New York are averaging approximately \$3.41 per bag as compared with a range of from \$2.92 to \$3.41 a week ago, and \$2.43 to \$2.68 a year ago. The export demand for onions in Alexandria is strong, states Consul Geist.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

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Hogs and pork

BRITISH PORK IMPORTS UP IN FEBRUARY: British imports of bacon, hams and lard during February were larger than in the preceding month and a year ago, according to preliminary figures cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Total bacon imports reached 85,120,000 pounds, exceeding January 1928 and February 1927, by 2,800,000 pounds and 15,348,000 pounds respectively. The Danish share of that trade stood at 53,827,000 pounds, about 1,000,000 pounds under January, but more than 11,000,000 pounds over last year's figures. Bacon imports from the United States amounted to 3,438,000 pounds, being a slight increase over January, but more than 2,000,000 pounds under February 1927. Imports from Canada, at 2,576,000 pounds, were also slightly larger than in the preceding month, but under those of last year. Total imports of ham reached 94,072,000 pounds in February and were about 2,500,000 pounds in excess of the two comparative periods, while lard imports, totaling 28,421,000 pounds, were about 1,500,000 pounds larger than in January, and more than 9,000,000 pounds greater than a year ago.

IRISH PIGS EXPORTED ALIVE AND CURED IN IRELAND: For the first eight weeks of the year 1928 up to February 23, 62,300 hogs were exported alive from Ireland, practically all of them going to Great Britain. This indicates increases of 19 per cent and about 160 per cent respectively over the years 1927 and 1926 for the same period. The number purchased in Ireland for curing during the time indicated reached 244,900 head, an increase of 32 per cent and 60 per cent over 1927 and 1926 respectively.

Cattle and beef

ARGENTINE LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED BY AMERICAN FREEZING PLANTS: American owned freezing establishments in 1927 killed 63.26 per cent of the

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L , C O N T ' D

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total of 3,233,797 head of cattle slaughtered in Argentine packing houses compared with 67.10 per cent of the 3,050,970 slaughtered in 1926, according to a report dated February, 1928 from Ambassador R. W. Bliss at Buenos Aires. British owned packing houses, on the other hand, increased their percentage from 20.60 in 1926 to 25.54 in 1927, while Argentine owned concerns decreased their share from 12.30 per cent in 1926 to 10.20 per cent in 1927. Of the 4,613,605 sheep slaughtered in 1927 in comparison with 3,058,978 in 1926, American owned plants killed 66.52 per cent in 1927 against 66.95 per cent in 1926, while British owned plants increased from 15.84 per cent in 1926 to 22.38 per cent in 1927. Killings in Argentine companies, on the other hand, decreased from 17.21 per cent in 1926 to 11.10 per cent in 1927.

POLISH LIVESTOCK AND MEAT EXPORTS: The number of hogs exported from Poland during 1927 amounted to 771,418 head compared with 593,660 in 1926, an increase of 30 per cent, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner Gilbert Redfern in Warsaw under date of February 9, 1928. Cattle exports, on the other hand, decreased from 53,583 head in 1926 to 6,338 head in 1927, while sheep exports dropped from 1,324,250 to 1,074,431 during the same period. Meat exports also declined in 1927 compared with 1926, the respective totals being 61,631,000 pounds against 75,882,000 pounds. Increasing attention is being given by Polish authorities to the possibilities of developing the export trade in such products as bacon, hams, sausages, fowls, dairy produce, etc. Increasing attention is likewise being directed toward the improvement of veterinary conditions. In connection with the commercial treaty now under negotiation between Germany and Poland, which it is expected will lead to the reopening of the German market to direct imports of Polish cattle and meat products, it is pointed out that the veterinary requirements of the German authorities probably will be very severe in so far as imports from Poland are concerned.

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D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

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FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES STEADY: Butter prices in European markets on March 15 were not materially different from those of a week earlier. The slightly lower quotations on continental supplies were balanced by somewhat higher quotations on colonial butter. The Copenhagen quotation was equivalent to 38.9 cents against 40.4 cents a week earlier. Ninety-two score butter in New York declined from 50 cents to 49.15, leaving the margin in favor of New York still less than the import duty. Recent drought in New Zealand appears to be the chief influence in maintaining the recent firmness of the London market. See recent quotations as cabled by American agricultural commissioners in Europe on page 377.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, CONT'D

IMPROVEMENT IN CHEESE INDUSTRY IN SWITZERLAND: The dairy industry of Switzerland was in a more favorable position in 1927 than in the preceding year in several important respects, according to reports from Vice Consul George R. Fulkill at Lucerne. Grass and hay were abundant and dairy production increased, while prices advanced several times during the year from the low levels reached under the comparatively unfavorable conditions of 1926, and exportation increased.

Cheese exports, according to official figures, totaled 61,971,513 pounds in 1926 and 85,901,020 pounds in 1927. Exports to the United States account for about one-fourth of the total quantities exported. While official statistics of exports by countries are not as yet available, imports into the United States from Switzerland reflect the increase. In 1926 these amounted to 16,736,317 pounds and in 1927 to 19,065,726 pounds. There was an increased exportation of cheese to Germany and Italy as well as to the United States.

Exportation to the United States was apparently not affected by the increase of 50 per cent in the import duty effective July 8, 1927, except as it tended to expedite deliveries, just prior to the increase and to slow up shipments immediately thereafter. In fact, Swiss exporters are showing more interest in the American market, and have improved their sales organization by establishing agencies in the United States or by sending sales representatives to this country at regular intervals. Firms which have not had export connections with the United States in recent years have obtained comparatively large contracts during the past year and are making deliveries at good prices. The recent government decision for the removal of the export tax now amounting to 7 francs per quintal, or the equivalent of about one-half cent per pound, effective July 1, 1928, is an additional encouragement to Swiss exporters of cheese.

FINNISH BUTTER EXPORTS FALLING OFF: Butter production in Finland is running lighter this winter than last, owing to the poor hay crop of last summer. The comparatively unfavorable conditions are reflected in materially lessened exports during recent months. January exports, according to official reports, amounted to 2,032,000 pounds this year compared with 2,891,000 pounds during January, 1927, and the December export figure was 1,835,000 pounds against 2,212,000 pounds the previous December. Total exports for the year 1927 were 23,238,000 pounds against 29,127,000 pounds in 1926 and 13,191,000 pounds in 1925.

THE FEED GRAIN CROP AND MARKET SITUATION
(Based on reports covering corn, oats and barley)

The European demand for feed grains continues heavy, with prices maintaining the high level and the upward tendency reported a month ago for both the United States and Europe. The European demand is expected to continue good until livestock can go on spring pasture. Indications are favorable for an increased Argentine corn crop, but if damage to the Brazilian crop is as severe as reported, there may be some reduction in the amount of Argentine corn available for export to the Northern Hemisphere. In the United States, decreased combined stocks of corn, barley and oats as compared with last year indicate that there is not so much available for export, particularly since the number of hogs remains larger than last year. No outstanding changes in the price situation for the immediate future are expected as a result of the intentions to plant an increased feed grain acreage.

Production

Recent reports of feed grain production have made little change in the world production situation and practically no change in the European. Production in all countries now reporting reaches 184,513,000 short tons, which is 0.8 per cent below the 185,966,000 short tons crop of those countries last year, when they produced 85.5 per cent of the estimated world total aside from Russia. European feed grain production outside of Russia is now estimated at 53,170,000 short tons, which is still 10 per cent below the 64,390,000 tons produced last year. See table, page 367 .

The South African corn estimate of 2,167,000 short tons is 345,000 short tons or 19 per cent above last year's crop. The Argentine crop, which is now being harvested, is expected to be as large as or larger than last year's good crop. But any Argentine increase may be offset by a decreased crop in Brazil, where drought is reported to have caused a heavy loss in Sao Paulo and possibly in other states as well. The same report states that Brazilians are trying to have the import duty on corn removed temporarily to facilitate the importation of Argentine corn during the shortage. Argentine growers are hoping for dry weather in March and April to bring the new corn crop into condition for ocean shipment to reach Europe before the spring pasture season begins. In some years, however, as in 1922 and 1926, according to the "Times of Argentina", humidity made conditions unfavorable for corn shipments until after the beginning of July. Last year was excellent for corn shipment in the fall and early winter.

Trade

Imports of the three feed grains into European deficit countries, so far as indicated by exports of exporting countries reported during the month, have been smaller than for the same period last year. Total indicated takings since July 1 so far as reported this year are 9,353,000 short tons, or only 768,000 short tons greater than for the same period last year, whereas a month ago similar indicated takings were 8,328,000

THE FEED GRAIN CROP AND MARKET SITUATION, CONT'D

short tons, or 1,369,000 short tons greater than for that period of 1926-27. The decline has been due largely to the exhaustion of the Argentine corn supply. Argentine corn exports from February 1 to March 10 this year were only 297,000 short tons compared with 738,000 in the corresponding time last year.

United States exports of all three grains have been better in February and the first part of March than they were a year ago. The net movement of United States feed grains since July 1, including exports to March 10 less imports to January, has been a net export of 970,000 short tons as compared with 748,000 in 1926-27. See table, page 363.

World stocks of old crop grain as far as they are reported are below last year. United States total stocks of the three feed grains on March 1, including farm stocks and visible supply, were only 37,678,000 short tons compared with 41,645,000 on March 1, 1927, with corn stocks amounting to 29,790,000 tons, or 3,374,000 tons less than in 1927. The Canadian visible supply of oats and barley at the same time was 462,000 short tons, or 54,000 less than in 1927. German total farm stocks of barley and oats on February 15 as reported by the German Agricultural Council were slightly below the stocks on that date last year, as were also the farm stocks available for sale. Latest data available for England and Wales are for January 1 when a small decrease in farm stocks of oats more than offset a slight increase in barley stocks.

The rising tendency in prices of feed grains noted since the beginning of November has continued through February and as far as reported in March, with the exception of the Argentine May future prices of corn. See table, page 366.

Reports received from Argentina, week ended March 17

The moderately warm weather, with light showers following the recent heavy rains, was favorable to the corn crop in Argentina, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The temperature averaged 72°, or 2° above normal, while the total precipitation was 0.5 inch, which was only slightly more than half the normal amount.

While the United States price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago has varied little during the first two weeks of March, averaging slightly less than 97 cents a bushel, the price of Argentine corn for May delivery has increased several cents, being quoted at about 85 cents on March 13 and 14. This leaves a spread of not more than 12 cents a bushel between the United States and the Argentine corn.

FEED GRAINS: Summary of statistics, 1926 and 1927

Item	1926 (-27)	1927 (-28)
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Production -		
World, as far as reported in 1927.....	a/ 185,936	184,513
European, excluding Russia.....	64,390	58,170
Russia, European and Asiatic.....	24,784	23,920
United States.....	99,770	103,510
Carryover, United States b/.....	8,267	5,005
Exports -		
United States -		
Barley, total exports, July-March 10.....	300	782
Oats, exports July-March 10 less imports July-January.....	130	119
Corn, exports, November-March 10 less imports November-January c/.....	188	124
Corn, net exports, July-October.....	130	(-55)
Total for principal exporting countries as far as reported for both this year and last -		
Barley, beginning July 1.....	2,126	1,961
Oats, beginning July 1.....	556	473
Corn, beginning November 1 less United States imports thru January.....	3,362	2,736
Imports, European countries as far as reported last year and this -		
Corn, July 1 to October 31.....	2,541	4,183
Total exports three grains principal exporting countries plus European corn imports July-October.....	3,535	9,353
Supply on hand -		
United States,-farm stocks and visible supply March 1 -		
Barley.....	1,033	1,531
Oats.....	7,418	6,357
Corn.....	33,164	29,790
Total.....	41,645	37,678
Canada,- visible supply -		
Barley.....	277	245
Oats.....	239	217
Total.....	516	462
Germany,- farm stocks February 15 -		
Total farm stocks -		
Spring barley.....	705	619
Oats.....	3,556	3,638
Potatoes d/.....	2,516	3,560
Farm stocks available for sale -		
Spring barley.....	305	206
Oats.....	837	840
Potatoes d/.....	662	1,159

a/ This amounts to 85.5 per cent of the estimated total world production.

b/ August 1 for barley and oats, and November 1 for corn. c/ Imports for February 1928 not yet available. d/ Considering 5 tons of potatoes as equivalent to 1 ton of wheat.

FEED GRAINS: Movement in principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Weekly <u>a/</u> shipments 1928, week ending				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	March 3	March 10	1926-27	1927-28
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States.....	27,181	17,044	186	224	120	161	12,505	32,602
Canada	30,893	42,533					b/29,294	b/17,505
Argentina	6,383	14,140	1,033	883			4,942	5,958
Danubian countries d/	17,159	36,658	267	0			21,517	23,742
Russia	36,940	20,465	0	0			20,314	1,901
Total	118,556	130,840					88,572	81,708
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States	39,686	15,041	80	70	20	149	8,217	7,480
Canada	35,951	13,620					b/9,704	b/2,783
Argentina	32,006	40,103	1,024	273			16,253	18,584
Danubian countries d/	6,218	9,939	20	0			575	722
Total	113,861	78,703					34,749	29,569
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning Nov. 1								
United States.....	25,533	17,161	1,122	564	868	776	7,323	5,375
Danubian countries e/	67,863	82,985	231	0			11,349	6,651
Russia	8,579	6,806	0	0			4,337	595
Argentina	169,802	322,878	1,710	1,260	1,429	709	97,240	79,225
Union of S. Africa	18,833	8,562	f/ 471	f/ 557			f/ 429	f/ 6,814
IMPORTS:								
Year beginning Nov. 1							Nov-Jan	Nov-Jan
United States	576	5,040					592	950
Total exports less:								
United States								
imports	290,034	433,352					120,086	97,710

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown.

b/ July-January.

c/ After November 1 unofficial reports of exports to Europe.

d/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

e/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable.

f/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

BARLEY: Net imports into specified countries, years beginning
July 1, 1925, 1926 and 1927

Country	Total net imports			Net imports to date		
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Period shown	1926-27	1927-28
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United Kingdom...	41,140	35,712	29,662	July-Jan.	18,506	26,758
Germany.....	28,169	52,565	97,811	July-Jan.	72,715	65,007
Belgium.....	11,965	13,111	11,431	July-Jan.	6,220	8,018
Netherlands.....	8,511	14,480	13,022	July-Jan.	8,458	6,070
Total above countries...	89,785	115,868	151,926		105,899	105,853

Compiled from official sources.

OATS: Net imports into specified countries, years beginning
July 1, 1925, 1926 and 1927

Country	Total net imports			Net imports to date		
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Period shown	1926-27	1927-28
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United Kingdom...	32,656	35,761	22,887	July-Jan.	15,240	13,200
Germany.....	12,853	22,870	11,423	July-Jan.	5,324	5,886
Switzerland.....	9,095	10,658	9,891	July-Jan.	6,457	7,058
Italy.....	8,603	7,701	7,723	July-Nov.	2,630	3,532
Belgium.....	8,172	9,593	6,440	July-Jan.	2,981	3,158
Netherlands.....	5,067	7,190	6,285	July-Jan.	3,268	4,008
France.....	3,108	13,722	2,816	July-Dec.	1,060	1,867
Total above countries...	79,554	107,495	67,465		36,960	38,709

Compiled from official sources.

UNITED STATES: Stocks of feed grains March 1, 1922 to March 1, 1928

Year	Corn			Barley			Oats		
	Farm stocks	Visible supply	Total	Farm stocks	Visible supply	Total	Farm stocks	Visible supply	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1922	1,305,559	44,792	1,355,351	42,294	1,944	44,238	411,934	68,529	480,463
1923	1,093,306	27,529	1,120,835	42,469	2,704	45,173	421,118	27,683	448,801
1924	1,153,847	18,898	1,172,745	44,930	1,574	46,504	447,366	17,741	465,107
1925	757,890	32,292	790,182	40,576	4,085	44,661	538,832	72,386	611,218
1926	1,329,581	33,887	1,363,468	52,915	5,870	58,785	571,248	58,974	630,222
1927	1,134,370	50,049	1,184,419	39,183	3,879	43,062	421,897	43,627	465,524
1928	1,020,335	43,582	1,063,917	61,578	2,206	63,784	376,699	20,634	397,333

Visible supply is as reported on Saturday nearest the first of March. Figures for all crops for 1927 and 1928 and figures for barley for all years are taken from Bradstreet's. Other visible supplies taken from Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

CANADA: Visible supply of feed grains March 1, 1922 to March 1, 1928

Year	Oats	Barley
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1922.....	20,078	5,016
1923.....	16,893	7,982
1924.....	27,974	4,687
1925.....	31,286	11,014
1926.....	21,476	14,406
1927.....	14,927	11,546
1928.....	13,550	10,220

Visible supply as reported in Bradstreet's.

Feed Grains: U. S. Acreage 1922-1928

Year	Barley	Oats	Corn
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>
1922.....	7,317	40,790	102,846
1923.....	7,335	40,981	104,324
1924.....	6,925	42,110	100,863
1925.....	8,088	44,872	101,359
1926.....	7,970	44,177	99,713
1927.....	9,492	42,227	98,914
1928.....	<u>a/</u> (11,761)	<u>a/</u> (41,636)	<u>a/</u> (101,684)

a/ Acreage as indicated by farmers' reports of intention to plant.

CORN, BARLEY AND OATS: Prices in specified markets in cents per bushel,
September to March 1926-27 and 1927-28

Commodity and Year	Monthly averages						Weekly averages	
	Sep-tem-ber	Octo-ber	No-vem-ber	De-cem-ber	Janu-ary	Feb-ruary	March 2	March 9
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
CORN								
Chicago Yellow No. 3 -								
1926-27	79	77	71	75	74	73	71	66
1927-28	97	84	84	86	88	95	97	97
Buenos Aires early delivery -								
1926-27	65	60	58	55	60	63	62	64
1927-28	77	76	77	83	90	91	81	84
Liverpool, Yellow La Plata -								
1926-27	90	93	95	92	89	93		
1927-28	97	96	97	104	110	119		
Toronto, Amer. No. 2, yellow								
1926-27	89	91	84	91	88	88	88	
1927-28	111	103	101	103	104	108	112	
BARLEY								
Minneapolis, No. 2 -								
1926-27	62	65	64	67	69	71	71	73
1927-28	72	73	77	83	84	87	92	91
Winnipeg, No. 3 C. W.								
1926-27	63	65	64	64	67	88	69	
1927-28	76	78	81	83	83	86	91	
Leipzig, feeding -								
1926-27	94	101	102	108	107	105		
1927-28	118	121	124	125	127	127		
OATS								
Chicago, white No. 3 -								
1926-27	38	44	42	47	46	43	44	44
1927-28	47	48	50	54	55	56	59	59
Winnipeg, No. 2 C. W.								
1926-27	53	59	60	56	59	62	62	
1927-28	65	64	59	61	62	64	66	

Prices quoted from Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, New York Journal of Commerce, Broomhall's Corn Trade News, Canadian Grain Statistics, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, and Deutscher Reichsanzeiger.

a/ First two weeks.

FEED GRAINS: Summary of production, world, average 1909-1913
annual 1924-1927

Commodity and country	Average 1909- 1913	1924	1925	1926	1927
	1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons
United States:					
Barley	4,435	4,358	5,133	4,438	6,374
Corn	75,946	64,664	81,675	75,382	78,016
Oats	18,295	24,040	23,801	19,950	19,120
Total	98,676	93,062	110,609	99,770	103,510
Canada:					
Barley	1,087	2,131	2,091	2,392	2,327
Corn	484	336	296	219	119
Oats	5,627	6,496	6,437	6,135	7,035
Total	7,198	8,963	8,824	8,746	9,481
Total United States and Canada	105,874	102,025	119,433	108,516	112,991
Europe, excluding Russia:					
Barley <u>a</u> /	16,654	13,713	16,511	16,426	16,176
Corn <u>b</u> /	15,673	16,003	16,946	18,076	13,089
Oats <u>a</u> /	30,188	25,453	28,014	29,888	28,905
Total	62,515	55,169	61,471	64,390	58,170
Estimated Northern Hemis. total excl. Russia & China:					
Barley	33,768	30,912	35,088	33,648	35,544
Corn	103,068	92,372	109,312	104,552	101,864
Oats	55,584	57,184	59,664	57,344	56,400
Total	192,420	180,468	204,064	195,544	193,808
All countries reporting in 1927:					
Barley	28,296	25,584	30,326	28,926	30,652
Corn	98,001	87,865	103,751	99,463	97,349
Oats	55,773	57,395	60,169	57,577	56,512
Total	182,075	170,844	194,246	185,966	184,513
Estimated world total ex- cluding Russia & China:					
Barley	34,200	31,488	35,928	34,512	36,264
Corn	115,528	108,052	126,644	123,928	---
Oats	57,296	58,848	61,584	59,040	57,904
Total	207,024	198,388	224,156	217,480	---
Potatoes, European countries reporting in 1927 <u>c</u> / ...	23,956	24,241	27,261	21,907	26,595

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Excludes Irish Free State, which has not reported for 1927. b/ Excludes Portugal and Greece, which have not reported for 1927. c/ Considering 5 tons of potatoes equal to 1 ton of wheat. These countries last year produced about 90 per cent of the total European crop exclusive of Russia.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927, continued

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States	184,312	181,575	213,863	184,905	265,577	143.6
North America (2) ..	230,087	270,382	300,981	284,592	362,515	127.4
Europe, 26 count. prev. rep't'd. & unchanged	613,035	482,137	583,746	582,084	577,447	99.2
Spain, revised	74,689	83,700	98,925	96,284	92,223	95.8
Estonia, revised ...	6,201	5,539	5,289	6,038	4,335	71.8
Total 28 European countries	693,925	571,376	687,960	684,406	674,005	98.5
North Africa (6) ...	109,267	90,969	107,841	69,492	93,257	134.2
Asia (4)	134,627	119,396	140,099	140,156	124,340	88.7
Total 40 N. H. coun.	1,167,906	1,052,113	1,236,881	1,178,646	1,254,117	106.4
S. Hemis., 2 countries prev. rep't'd and unchanged	4,473	7,077	17,161	18,441	14,135	76.6
Chile	4,090	4,964	6,903	5,202	7,027	135.1
Union of South Africa, revised ...	1,274	1,025	1,650	1,686	1,107	65.7
New Zealand	1,264	1,831	1,986	1,295	1,781	60.3
Total 5 S. Hemis. countries	11,101	13,897	26,700	26,624	23,050	86.6
Total above 45 countries	1,179,007	1,066,010	1,263,581	1,205,270	1,277,167	106.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl.						
Russia and China ...	1,407,000	1,288,000	1,462,000	1,402,000	1,481,000	105.6
Est. world total excl.						
Russia and China ...	1,425,000	1,312,000	1,497,000	1,438,000	1,511,000	105.1
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,502,529	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,195,006	95.8
North America (2) ..	1,495,097	1,908,505	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,634,719	100.3
Europe, 25 countries prev. rep't'd. and unchanged	1,847,833	1,552,359	1,698,737	1,821,120	1,774,051	97.4
Spain, revised	29,110	28,792	43,444	37,688	39,217	104.1
Estonia, revised ...	9,795	9,677	8,723	9,170	6,727	73.4
Total 27 European countries	1,886,738	1,590,828	1,750,904	1,867,978	1,806,541	96.7
North Africa (3) ...	17,631	11,811	19,509	11,455	14,709	128.4
Syria and Lebanon ..	175	444	463	1,481	1,215	82.0
Total 33 N. Hemis. countries	3,399,641	3,511,588	3,660,722	3,511,178	3,457,184	98.5
S. Hemis., 2 countries prev. rep't'd. and unchanged	55,531	56,624	82,872	67,715	54,936	81.1

Continued

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927, continued

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
OATS, CONTINUED	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	
Chile	3,333	4,558	5,536	4,139	7,165	173.1
Union of S.Africa, rev.	9,661	7,469	6,386	9,457	8,262	87.4
New Zealand	17,978	6,956	5,016	6,091	4,448	73.0
Total 5 S.Hemis. countries	86,503	75,607	99,810	87,402	74,811	85.6
Total above 38 countries	3,486,144	3,587,195	3,760,532	3,598,580	3,531,995	98.1
Est.N.Hemis.total excl.Russia & China	3,474,000	3,574,000	3,729,000	3,584,000	3,525,000	98.4
Est.world total excl. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,678,000	3,849,000	3,690,000	3,619,000	98.1
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,309,414	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,786,288	103.5
Mexico	133,362	106,345	75,102	81,767	81,177	99.3
North America (2) prev. rep't'd.....	23,542	16,412	14,924	11,326	8,399	74.2
Total 4 N.American countries	2,869,268	2,432,171	3,006,987	2,785,310	2,875,864	103.3
Europe, 8 countries prev.rep't'd.& un- changed	418,483	392,161	424,317	489,981	360,676	73.6
Spain, revised	26,548	25,804	28,210	17,186	26,105	151.9
Yugoslavia, revised..	111,897	149,399	149,233	134,249	76,639	57.1
Poland, revised	2,822	4,161	3,467	4,166	4,043	97.0
Total 11 European countries	559,750	571,525	605,227	645,582	467,463	72.4
North Africa (3) ...	4,326	4,377	4,362	4,719	6,267	132.8
Asia (2)	29,300	39,262	45,558	47,533	45,604	95.9
Total 20 N.Hemis. countries	3,462,644	3,047,335	3,662,134	3,483,144	3,395,198	97.5
Union of South Africa	33,517	86,769	38,910	65,058	77,397	119.0
Madagascar	3,866	3,937	4,331	4,034	4,166	95.3
Total above 22 countries	3,500,027	3,138,041	3,705,375	3,552,236	3,476,761	97.9
Est.N.Hemis.total excl. Russia	3,681,000	3,299,000	3,904,000	3,734,000	3,638,000	97.4
Est. world total excl.Russia	4,126,000	3,859,000	4,523,000	4,426,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Harvest year					Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent
WINTER WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	
United States	28,382	31,269	39,887	43,465	47,897	110.2
Canada	1,019	794	1,008	979	1,009	103.1
Europe, 7 countries prev. rep't'd	40,553	37,694	37,660	36,511	37,296	102.2
Italy	11,793	11,672	12,146	12,320	12,318	100.0
Lithuania	211	277	303	297	272	91.6
Total Europe (9) ..	52,557	49,643	50,109	49,128	49,886	101.5
North Africa (3) ...	6,531	7,686	7,957	7,059	7,216	102.2
India, 2nd est.	29,224	31,774	30,471	31,272	31,332	100.2
Asia (2)	29,354	31,910	30,600	31,408	31,456	100.2
Total 16 countries	117,843	121,302	129,561	132,039	137,464	104.1
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,670	3,802	103.6
Canada	117	852	737	586	542	92.5
Europe, 5 count. prev. rep't'd	9,563	7,192	7,083	6,996	7,256	103.7
Bulgaria, revised ...	542	384	392	400	450	112.5
Poland, revised	12,127	12,044	11,864	12,064	12,549	104.0
Lithuania	1,749	1,339	1,109	1,240	1,161	93.6
Latvia	888	659	621	633	627	99.1
Total Europe (9) ..	24,869	21,618	21,069	21,333	22,043	103.3
Total 11 countries	27,222	26,444	25,384	25,589	26,387	103.1

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ending a/			Net movement from July 1 as far as rept.	
	1925-26	1926-27	Feb. 25	Mar. 3	Mar. 10	To & in 1926-27	1927-28
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Canada exports b/ ..	320,277	304,540				c/194,951	c/189,148
Canada 3 markets d/	320,410	297,961	2,590	2,712	e/	Mar. 3 208,909	239,214
United States	92,356	205,896	1,292	1,348	1,529	Mar. 10 f/ 61,868	166,944
Argentina	99,803	139,790	5,592	7,052	7,350	Mar. 10	60,113 99,591
Australia	77,486	86,624	1,396	1,832	2,296	Mar. 10	51,837 44,191
Russia	27,085	49,202	8	0	0	Mar. 10	31,654 6,272
Hungary	19,354	20,047	80	16	8	Dec.	14,623 13,877
Yugoslavia	11,559	9,599				Oct.	5,873 454
Rumania	8,558	12,848				Nov.	8,832 2,916
Bulgaria	6,296	2,397				Sept.	803 1,171
British India	6,727	8,660	0	0	0	Mar. 10	6,388 9,606
Total	669,634	833,024	10,958	12,960	11,183	550,900	584,236

Notes appear on next page.

CEREAL CROPS: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 a/	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	864,428	676,429	831,040	871,691	104.9
Canada	197,119	262,097	395,475	407,136	440,025	108.1
North America (4) ..	898,908	1,137,110	1,081,494	1,248,709	1,323,455	106.0
Europe, 24 countries prev. rep't'd	1,153,739	869,676	1,147,540	987,770	1,058,031	107.1
Spain, rev.	130,446	121,778	162,591	146,600	144,824	98.8
Yugoslavia, rev.	62,024	57,770	78,646	71,428	55,169	77.2
Estonia, rev.	364	543	791	844	1,079	127.8
Total Europe (27) ..	1,346,573	1,049,767	1,389,568	1,206,642	1,259,103	104.3
Africa (4)	92,047	85,312	104,559	89,976	105,340	117.1
Asia (5)	394,130	411,710	385,419	381,176	390,472	102.4
South. Hemis., 4 count. prev. rep't'd	250,107	372,737	323,513	400,681	369,334	92.2
Chile	20,062	24,470	26,674	23,286	33,510	143.9
Total S.H. (5)	270,169	397,207	350,187	423,967	402,834	95.0
Total above count. (45)	3,001,827	3,081,106	3,311,227	3,350,470	3,481,204	103.9
Est.world total excl. Russia and China...	3,041,000	3,141,000	3,339,000	3,421,000	3,539,000	103.4
RYE						
United States	36,093	65,466	46,456	40,795	58,572	143.6
Canada	2,094	13,751	9,158	12,179	14,951	122.8
Europe, 22 count. prev. rep't'd.	940,731	619,359	901,068	717,823	762,837	106.3
Spain, rev.	27,636	26,231	29,880	23,504	26,515	112.8
Estonia, rev.	8,129	5,451	7,187	4,490	6,735	150.0
Total Europe (24) ..	976,496	651,091	938,135	745,817	796,087	106.7
Argentina	640	1,457	4,733	3,268	6,693	204.8
Total above count. (27)	1,015,323	731,765	998,482	802,059	876,303	109.3
Est.world total excl. Russia and China...	1,025,000	742,000	1,012,000	812,000	887,000	109.2

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

(Continued from preceding page)

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries, continued

Compiled from official sources and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Exports through January less imports through September. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Not available. f/ Exports through March 10, less imports through January. g/ Excludes Canada.

SUGAR: World production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1924-25 to 1927-28

Country <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 <u>b/</u>	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Per cent 1927-28 is of 1926-27
BET SUGAR	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
United States <u>c/</u>	655,000	1,172,000	981,000	964,000	1,140,000	118.3
Canada <u>c/</u>	11,782	48,733	41,375	32,994	34,000	85.0
Total North America	666,782	1,220,733	1,022,375	1,003,994	1,174,000	116.9
Europe 19 countries previously reporting	7,645,469	6,995,389	7,355,720	6,715,474	7,904,488	117.7
Hungary.....	175,783	222,838	183,123	192,998	201,247	104.3
Netherlands <u>c/</u>	246,341	352,355	330,277	309,386	279,324	90.3
Rumania..... <u>d/</u>	88,245	98,379	114,829	162,600	162,331	100.2
Total Europe.....	8,155,838	7,668,961	7,983,954	7,230,458	8,547,950	115.8
Estimated world total <u>e/</u>	8,823,650	8,893,073	9,008,922	8,235,751	9,723,990	116.0
CANE SUGAR						
North and Central Amer- ica & West Indies 15 countries previously reporting.....	3,913,352	7,873,551	7,632,662	7,121,805	6,628,576	93.1
Nicaragua.....	3,742	16,483	17,500 <u>f/</u>	11,250 <u>f/</u>	17,500	155.6
Dominican Republic... <u>d/</u>	104,664	345,728	394,033 <u>f/</u>	347,649 <u>f/</u>	389,008	111.9
Total North & Central America & W. Indies (17).....	4,021,758	8,235,762	8,044,195	7,480,704	7,035,084	94.0
Europe and Asia 3 coun- tries previously re- porting.....	1,605,346	2,322,427	2,645,775	2,299,740	2,725,000	118.5
Formosa.....	192,299	528,597	551,038	453,000	552,000	121.9
India.....	2,649,480	2,852,000	3,334,000	3,646,000	3,608,000	99.0
Total Europe and Asia (5).....	4,447,125	5,703,024	6,530,843	6,398,740	6,885,000	107.6
South America 6 coun- tries prev. reporting	670,339	1,417,344	1,491,053	1,414,082	1,232,420	87.2
Argentina.....	193,853	274,127	433,968	522,772	464,731	88.9
Total S.America(7).....	864,192	1,691,471	1,925,021	1,936,854	1,697,151	87.6
Africa 5 countries prev. reporting....	368,911	446,757	476,493	418,091	449,858	107.6
Union of South Africa	88,165	161,253	239,851	242,662	247,000	101.8
Total Africa (6)....	457,076	608,010	716,344	660,753	696,858	105.5
Total Oceania (2)....	300,960	550,083	693,126	559,623	673,000	120.3
Total above 37 coun.	10,091,111	16,788,350	17,903,529	17,036,674	18,987,093	99.7
Est. world total <u>e/</u>	10,544,000	17,778,000	18,718,000	17,948,000	17,908,000	99.8
Est. world total beet and cane sugar <u>e/</u>	19,368,000	26,671,000	27,727,000	26,334,000	27,632,000	104.9

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise stated.

Notes appear on next page.

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual
1924 - 1927

Countries reporting for 1927 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913 <u>b/</u>	1924	1925	1926	1927	Percent 1927 is of 1926
ACREAGE	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
Canada.....	16,724	36,080	43,418	46,980	44,103	93.9
United States.....	485,495	815,000	647,000	672,000	722,000	106.6
Total North America..	502,219	851,080	690,418	723,938	766,103	105.8
Europe 19 countries previously reported.	4,161,176	4,157,330	4,292,066	4,307,014	4,858,947	112.8
Czechoslovakia.....	715,673	747,673	759,598	686,436	727,045	105.9
Bulgaria.....	7,000	64,113	807	36,109	36,476	101.0
Poland.....	431,406	403,796	425,116	457,184	499,000	109.1
Total Europe (22)...	5,315,255	5,372,912	5,477,587	5,486,743	6,121,468	111.6
Australia..... <u>d/</u>	816	1,397	1,880	1,800	2,800	155.6
World total <u>c/</u>	5,818,290	6,225,899	6,169,885	6,212,531	6,890,371	110.9
PRODUCTION	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Percent
Canada.....	159,600	334,000	458,200	525,000	391,000	74.5
United States.....	4,860,200	7,489,000	7,366,000	7,223,000	7,732,000	107.1
Total North America..	5,019,800	7,823,000	7,824,200	7,748,000	8,123,000	104.9
Europe 18 countries previously reported	55,458,127	50,859,646	53,792,400	50,628,222	57,751,851	114.1
Sweden.....	1,036,226	1,007,962	1,503,468	<u>e/</u> 156,575	1,095,000	699.3
Bulgaria.....	57,054	445,623	<u>f/</u> 5,051	247,902	266,811	107.6
Total Europe (20)...	56,551,407	52,293,244	54,900,919	51,032,699	59,113,662	115.8
Total 22 countries..	61,571,207	60,116,244	62,725,119	58,780,699	67,241,662	114.4
World total <u>c/</u>	61,577,397	60,145,408	62,752,185	58,913,436		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture. a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Figures for Europe are estimates for present boundaries. c/ Exclusive of acreage and production in minor countries for which no data are available. d/ Four-year average. e/ Production in 1926 was curtailed because sugar beet growers and manufacturers failed to agree on sugar beet prices. f/ Sugar beet production was practically discontinued in 1925 because of the large supplies of sugar on hand.

(Continued from preceding page)

SUGAR: World production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1924-25
to 1927-28, cont'd

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Figures for Europe are estimates for present boundaries. c/ Refined sugar in terms of raw. d/ Four-year average. e/ Exclusive of production in minor producing countries for which no data are available. f/ Unofficial estimate.

CACAO: Production in specified countries and estimated world total, average 1909-1913, annual 1920 to 1926

Country	Average 1909- 1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	1,000 s.tons	1,000 s.tons	1,000 s.tons	1,000 s.tons	1,000 s.tons	1,000 s.tons	1,000 s.tons	1,000 s.tons
Gold Coast a/	38,480	139,740	149,180	178,420	221,380	250,130	244,330	253,020
Brazil a/	34,880	67,300	45,940	57,280	76,840	64,200	56,350	a/63,400
Nigeria a/ ..	3,750	19,210	20,100	35,010	36,760	41,670	50,070	43,790
Ecuador a/ ..	41,180	46,080	44,160	46,510	34,040	36,640	36,260	24,000
Dominican Republic a/	20,140	25,780	29,290	20,930	21,860	25,510	25,880	22,570
Trinidad and Tobago b/..	20,510	24,910	33,290	22,560	34,020	26,110	20,820	21,240
Venezuela a/.	17,690	19,400	24,140	23,030	24,720	19,100	25,290	15,760
St. Thomas and Prince a/ .. c/	39,040	23,670	31,210	19,780	14,230	24,230	23,000	13,750
Other countries partly estim.	44,170	44,800	50,440	57,600	59,340	72,530	69,950	73,190
Estimated world total	259,840	410,890	427,750	461,120	523,190	560,120	551,950	530,720

Compiled from Yearbooks of the International Institute of Agriculture.
a/ Exports. b/ Net exports. c/ Four-years 1910 to 1913.

COCOA BEANS, ARriba: Wholesale average prices per pound in New York, annual 1913 to 1920, by months 1921 to 1928

Month	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
Annual average	215.3	113.0	117.6	17.0	12.9	213.6	22.5	20.4
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
January	12.0	10.9	11.3	13.6	18.1	16.4	21.1	217.0
February	11.2	12.2	11.7	13.5	18.8	16.4	21.0	
March	10.9	11.8	12.5	14.0	18.5	15.3	21.1	
April	10.2	11.0	12.0	13.8	17.1	14.3	20.6	
May	09.7	11.8	11.4	13.8	16.8	15.6	19.7	
June	09.9	11.8	11.3	13.3	15.8	17.8	20.4	
July	09.5	11.9	10.6	13.0	16.4	17.9	20.3	
August	09.4	12.2	11.0	13.8	16.1	18.5	19.4	
September	10.1	11.9	11.3	15.0	16.7	20.0	18.1	
October	10.3	11.5	11.3	17.7	17.3	21.5	17.9	
November	09.3	10.9	11.1	20.9	17.0	21.4	18.5	
December	09.9	11.1	13.1	19.7	16.4	20.8	17.3	
Average	10.2	11.6	11.6	15.2	17.1	18.0	19.6	

Compiled from reports of the United States Department of Labor.

POTATOES: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Countries reporting in 1927 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	357,699	421,585	323,465	354,328	402,149	113.5
North America (3) ..	435,592	516,064	390,522	432,599	479,644	110.9
Europe, 22 countries prev. reported....	3,075,594	3,028,077	3,450,153	2,702,955	3,238,296	119.8
Poland, revised	889,531	987,279	1,069,457	914,123	1,166,891	127.7
Estonia, revised ...	27,526	24,817	23,972	34,020	27,253	80.1
Total Europe (24) ..	3,992,651	4,040,173	4,543,482	3,651,098	4,432,440	121.4
Russia <u>b/</u>	729,200	1,133,184	1,627,017	1,819,871	2,009,162	110.4
Madagascar	4,000	5,879	5,512	6,775	4,078	60.2
New Zealand	5,763	4,562	5,380	4,359	4,424	101.5
Total 29 countries <u>b/</u>	4,438,006	4,566,678	4,944,896	4,094,831	4,920,586	120.2
Est.world total excl. Russia and China..	4,722,000	4,952,000	5,367,000	4,504,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Russia excluded from total.

COTTON: Area in countries reporting for 1927-28, with comparisons.

Country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Per cent 1927-28 is of 1926-27
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States.....	34,152	46,053	47,087	40,168	85.3
Russia	1,569	1,614	1,731	1,989	114.9
Siam	<u>a/</u> 12	12	8	8	100.0
Algeria	<u>a/</u> 2	15	19	11	57.9
Other countries previously reported and unchanged <u>b/</u>		32,348	28,853	27,085	93.8
Total above countries		80,042	77,698	69,261	89.1
Estimated world total excluding China.....	62,500	83,400	80,900		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, except as otherwise stated. a/ Average of 3 years. b/ Includes India, Egypt, Mexico, Chosen, Uganda, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Bulgaria, Italy, Syria and Lebanon and Yugoslavia.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-March 10, 1926-27 and 1927-28

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-March 10, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-March 10		1928, week ending			
	1926-27	a/ 1927-28	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	March 3	March 10
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat <u>b/</u>	125,313	130,762	193	333	281	659
Wheat flour <u>c/</u> ...	46,713	44,208	1,076	959	1,067	870
Rye	7,401	21,025	252	62	105	53
Corn	12,686	9,920	1,122	564	868	776
Oats	3,574	4,888	80	70	20	149
Barley <u>b/</u>	12,274	32,641	186	224	120	161
January 1-March 10						
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wilt. sides ..	20,727	16,285	1,455	930	1,037	934
Bacon, inc. Cumber- land sides	27,679	27,803	840	3,825	2,611	3,471
Lard	129,634	171,631	14,167	13,691	29,373	18,257
Pickled pork	4,285	3,889	233	177	302	484

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to January 31, 1928. b/ Including via Pacific ports this week:
Wheat 559,000 bushels, flour 79,100 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 12,000
bushels. c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of
bushels of wheat.

COTTON: Production a/ in countries reporting for 1927-28,
with comparisons.

Country	Average 1909-14 to	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Per cent 1927-28 is of 1926-27
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
United States	13,033	16,104	17,977	12,789	71.1
Russia	905	737	755	909	120.4
Union of South Africa <u>b/</u>		26	9	14	155.6
Siam	<u>c/</u> 4	4	4	4	100.0
Algeria	1	6	9	4	44.4
Other countries prev- iously reported and unchanged <u>d/</u>		7,529	6,571	6,540	99.5
Total above countries		24,406	25,325	20,260	80.0
Estimated world total including China	20,900	27,900	28,000		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, except as other-
wise stated. a/ Bales of 478 pounds net. b/ Less than 500 bales. c/ Exports.
d/ Includes India, Egypt, Chosen, Mexico, Peru, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Tanganyika,
Bulgaria, Syria and Lebanon.

March 19, 1928

Foreign Crops and Markets

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BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	March 8, 1928	March 15, 1928	March 16, 1927
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score.....	50.00	49.50	47.50
Copenhagen, official quotation..	40.35	38.90	35.98
Berlin, 1a quality.....	41.06	39.76	36.74
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish.....	43.02	41.50	38.67
Dutch, unsalted.....	42.80	41.50	38.45
New Zealand.....	37.48	37.80	31.50
New Zealand, unsalted.....	38.02	38.45	33.46
Australian.....	36.06	36.50	31.28
Australian, unsalted.....	36.06	36.50	32.37
Argentine, unsalted.....	33.46	34.11	30.85

Quotations converted at par exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending		
		Mar. 7, 1928	Mar. 14, 1928	Mar. 16, 1927
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets...	Number	92,664	26,323	71,000
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	11.18	11.40	12.43
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg..	"	13.67	13.77	14.57
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	13,024	11,514	11,928
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.....	"	21,325		11,873
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	a/	a/	18.90
Danish " "	"	18.25	18.25	20.20

a/ No quotation.

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